

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE A-14

NEW YORK TIMES  
10 SEPTEMBER 1980

## 2 Senators Urge Inquiry in Case Of a U.S. Spy Exposed in Soviet

By CHARLES MOHR  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 — Senators Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Malcolm Wallop have agreed to ask the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence to investigate the circumstances that led to the exposure and death of a Soviet official who had served as a United States spy in Moscow.

Mr. Moynihan, the New York Democrat, and Mr. Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, relayed word of their decision through staff assistants, saying they expected to compose a letter tomorrow to the chairman and vice chairman of the intelligence committee, Senators Birch Bayh, Democrat of Indiana, and Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona.

A member of the Senate staff said that the two Senators wanted to determine whether the United States had suffered a "major defeat" in the intelligence war and "do we know why."

Another Senate staff member reported that Senator Gordon H. Humphrey, Republican of New Hampshire, asked the Director of Central Intelligence, Adm. Stansfield Turner, last week about the status of any Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation into the case.

The case, which may have political as well as intelligence implications, has been the focus of Washington gossip and the subject of several press accounts.

### Account of a Conversation

One political aspect of the matter is an accusation that the last communication of the now dead Soviet official purported to describe a conversation between former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union in which Mr. Kissinger was allegedly critical of the March 1977 bargaining position of President Carter on nuclear arms talks.

A second political question, and one of national security as well, involves unsubstantiated and unattributed accusations that a senior official of the National Security Council staff attached to the White House was in some degree responsible, through an indiscretion, for divulging the Russian's identity.

Mr. Kissinger has vigorously denied suggestions that he may have encouraged the Soviet Union to reject President Carter's 1977 proposals for major reductions in strategic nuclear weapons. And there have also been strong denials that any White House official's indiscretion caused the death of the spy in Moscow.

There is apparently no dispute about some basic aspects of the affair. Senator Wallop said in a brief telephone interview this evening: "We lost a rather remarkable intelligence asset and we want to know why."

Several sources said that the C.I.A. was able in the early 1970's to recruit a Soviet diplomat working at an embassy

furnish information after he was reassigned to the Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

The Soviet press reported in 1978 that an official named Anatoly N. Filatov had been tried for treason and executed. He is believed to have been the agent known here as Trigon. But some sources believe he committed suicide in 1977 after being discovered by the Soviet security service, the K.G.B.

The intelligence community in Washington and circles in Congress circles have been aware for some time that the last information received from the agent was what purported to be a copy of a cable from Ambassador Dobrynin describing an April 11, 1977, breakfast meeting between the Ambassador and former Secretary of State Kissinger.

A former C.I.A. official, David Sullivan, was dismissed from the agency after admitting that he gave an account of the Soviet cable to Richard Perle, a former aide to Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington. Mr. Sullivan now works for Senator Humphrey of New Hampshire, who signed the letter, dated Sept. 4, to the C.I.A. director inquiring about the case.

One aspect about which there is disagreement is whether the Dobrynin cable is an authentic or reasonably accurate account of the Kissinger breakfast remarks or a deliberate bit of Soviet "disinformation."